PRESIDENT TALKS TO 60,000.

THEIR NOISE VEXES HIM AS CAR-DINAL GIBBONS SPEAKS.

"Those Who Cannot Stand Still Go Away!" He Cries to the Crowd -Good Words for Temperance, Industry and Trade Unions "Justly and Wisely Handled."

WILEESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 10 .- President Roosevelt to-day addressed a crowd estimated at about 60,000, perhaps the most unruly crowd he ever addressed. The only speaker that succeeded in making himself heard was the President. The others, including John Mitchell, president of the mine workers, and Cardinal Gibbons, prince of his Church, might have been speaking in Hoboken for all anybody heard of their talk, but the President quieted the crowd in an instant.

In the middle of the river common was built a small covered platform, and about this the crowd surged and swayed and murmured and chattered unceasingly. Police duty was done by a sprinkling of town police and a regiment of a thousand members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. But as the regiment was strung in a thin line along the route, the crowd was poorly controlled, and Sloan and Tyree, the Secret Service men, were alarmed for the safety of the President.

When the Presidential train arrived at the Wilkesbarre station, promptly at 8 o'clock, large crowd was assembled, and then began cheering and handelapping, which followed the President throughout his stay

John Mitchell was the first to jump upon the car platform and seize the President's hand. The President greeted him courteously. Father Curran was second and then came Mayor Kirkendall, Congressman W. H. Palmer and the other welcomers. They conducted the President to his carriage through the station, which had about the poorest police protection possible. Nothing was roped off. Mayor Weaver was all but arrested for butting in and everybody closed in behind the President. Even Jacob Riis and the President's son and nephews had to fight their way to the carriage and Mr. Riis clung to them lest they be crushed. Other members of the party simply played football.

drive to the station was luckily short. The path roped off on the common for the President to walk through was as little protected as the station, and many broke in upon it. On the platform sat Cardinal Gibbons, wearing his red hat. He and the President greeted each other cordially. There were many other dignitaries, both secular and of the Church, on the platform.

But no one seemed to be presiding. To pacify all factions it was so arranged that no one actually presided. Yesterday morning John Mitchell issued a statement calling attention to the fact that the meeting was as much under the auspices of the Catholio Total Abstinence Union as under that of the United Mine Workers, and these two factions as well as the civic authorities worked

Previous to the President's arrival nearly ten thousand men, representing the temperance faction, paraded throughout Wilkesbarre.

The reason the Ninth Regiment here had not escorted the President was because he had declined a military escort and the guardsmen did not want to do police duty. That added the National Guard faction.

To Father J. J. Curran was given the honor of opening the meeting and welcoming the President, because he really origithe idea of the Preto Wilkesbarre. Le invited the President last year on behalf of the C. T. A. U. But when the President declined on account of the sectarian character of the body Father Curran invoked the aid of the United Mine Workers, and the President agreed to address them jointly. Father Curran spoke a few words of welcome and introduced Cardinal Gibbons.

PRESIDENT COMMANDS SILENCE. The Cardinal has a strong, well modulated voice, but not a syllable of his speech could be heard. The crowd murmured and muttered and swayed until the President could bear it no longer. He leaped from his seat, waved his hand and cried: "Let each one stand still and give the Cardinal a chance

to speak." The Cardinal went on and those near him heard just the words "capital and labor." and no more. The Cardinal ended and sat down, and the President angrily remarked: "Nobody can speak. It's just the fact that we are here that will Mayor Kirkendale, the next speaker,

introduced by Father Curran, began by saving that there was a time in every man's life when he feels he is not sufficiently equipped. The Mayor was not, that was certain. Nothing short of a megaphone in his throat would have been ifficient equipment to make himself heard. Meanwhile there were little turbulent risings in the crowd of miners against the Total Abstinence Union policemen, and the Secret Service men looked anxiously about. The President again waved his hand and kept the crowd still for a moment, but only for a moment.

When John Mitchell arose some one remarked that he was "the boy that could fetch 'em," but he didn't. In the lulls of the crowd's roaring you could catch the idea that Mitchell was singing the praises of trade unionism and glorifying its progress. In 1902, he said, a contest between the miners and operators was brought to a satisfactory close largely through the offices of "our distinguished guest," and through him conditions since have been materially improved. One could catch

Mitchell must have introduced the President, for the President arose determined to get that crowd quiet. And he did.

Those who cannot stand still, go away." he cried as he arose. "I mean this seriously. There are many women and children in the crowd and you may injure them. Show Your power for organization. I shall come and speak on all sides."

By a system of jollying and scolding the President succeeded in keeping the crowd still and silent. Then the President went on with his speech. He said:

ma-the

The Presidedt's Speech. I am particularly glad to speak to this audience of miners and their wives and children, and especially to speak under the auspices of this great temperance society. In our country the happiness of all the rest of our people depends most of all upon the welfare of the wage worker and the welfare of the farmer. If we can

Continued on Second Page.

ED. COREY WITH THE N. Y. Y. C.

Ex-Owner of Haymarket With the Reverles

Rear Commodore Eddie Corey of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club was prominent at the rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club fleet at Glen Cove yesterday. Corey made his money running the Haymarket in this city and now he says he has sold it and intends to enjoy life. He is ambitious to be recognized as a yachtsman and he was the steam yacht Reverie, a handsome craft of 92 tons and 180 feet length. This boat was formerly owned by Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club. Commodore Bourne had a good opportunity to look her over again because she was anchored close to the flagship Colonia.

The Reverie was one of the first yachts to reach Glen Cove and when the hundred or more other yachts reached that anchorage the Reverie became the center of the squadron.

Beyond getting elected Rear Commodore, Corey's efforts to get recognized as a yachtsman have not been very successful. Three weeks ago the Larchmont Yacht Club had what is known as "Race Week."

It is a custom among yacht clubs to extend the privileges of a clubhouse, floats and anchorages to members of other clubs; and Rear Commodore Corey, flying the flag of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club at his foremast, thought that sufficient introduction and while at Larchmont he visited the clubhouse, made himself perfectly at home and seemed prepared to spend a pleasant week.

The members of the club thought differently and before the Reverie had been in the harbor long, Rear Commodore Corey was told politely that his presence was not wanted. The Reverie soon weighed anchor and disappeared.

MRS. JOHN D. BATES MARRIED.

Won by a British Captain-Once Batee's

Cook, He Left Her \$8,000,000. Boston, Aug. 10 .- It has just been learned hat Mrs. Mary Bates, widow of John D. Bates, who died five years ago leaving her a large fortune and a mansion on Commonwealth avenue, recently married Capt. Henry F. Fitzroy, lately of the British manof-war Charybdis. The marriage was performed by the Rev. John J. O'Keefe of St. Cecilia's Church, in the Back Bay.

Mrs. Bates met Capt. Fitzroy in Bermuda eighteen months ago. His ship was stationed there. Then he visited Boston and they became engaged.

Capt. Fitzroy returned to his ship and resigned his commission in the naval service. He returned to the United States some time ago and visited Mrs. Bates at her summer home in Center Harbor, N. H. Then the marriage was performed, and the couple have returned to Center Harbor for the rest of the season. Capt. Fitzroy is to live in this country hereafter.

Mrs. Fitzroy came to Boston thirteen years ago from Ireland, where she was born, and became a cook in the residence of Mr. Bates. It is said that Mr. Bates left her \$8,000,000.

SAVED BY HARBOR POLICE.

Two Men Rescued From Sinking Barge

-Coal for Randall's Island Leet. The coal barge Bertha, Capt. Edward Bowe, drifted on a rock in the East River opposite 116th street yesterday afternoon and sank. The captain and his son, Francis Bowe, jumped overboard and were rescued by Roundsman Lewis and a squad of harbor police.

The barge, which was owned by William .500 tons of soft coal for Randall's Island. By mistake the barge was towed to Ward's Island. There was a cry for coal from Randall's Island in the afternoon and the steamer Fidelity of the Charities Department was sent to tow the barge up Opposite 116th street the hawser snapped

and the barge went on the rocks. As Capt. Berry of the Fidelity tried to get back into the channel the stern of his boat struck a rock, breaking the propeller. The boat drifted toward the rocks in Little Hell Gate, but the tug Escort put out from the Manhattan side and kept the Fidelity in the channel.

FRANCIS WANTS TO RUN

For President, if Bryan Is Not in the Way. BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 10.-David R. Francis. x-Governor of Missouri, who, with his family and a party of friends entered Yellowstone Park to-day for an outing, is quoted as saying that he will soon announce himself as a candidate for the next Democratic Presidential nomination, provided Bryan is not in the way.

LID ON IN ATLANTIC CITY. Supreme Court Justice Swayze Wrote

Few Letters About Rumored Gambling. ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 10.-The lid came

lown on gambling here to-day. The cause of the sudden closing of doors and drawing of blinds was the arrest of five men charged with operating poker and crap games. They were brought before Common Pleas Judge E. A. Higbee, who sat in his office to hear the pleadings. They waived hearings and gave \$500 bail each.

Those accused are Robert Delaney, whose alleged poker rooms were opposite the Reading station on Atlantic avenue; John Kelly, crap table, South North Carolina avenue; L. Betz, poker, South Illinois avenue; Capt. Crowly, poker, South Kentucky avenue, and William Muhlrad, poker, South

Delaware avenue.
Supreme Court Justice Francis Swayze Supreme Court Justice Francis Swayze wrote polite notes to Mayor Stoy, Prosecutor J. E. P. Abbott, Sheriff Samuel Kirby and Chief of Police Eldridge recently, calling attention to the reports that there were pool selling, poker playing and other unlawful practises in existence in the resort and he wanted them to do their duty. Chief Eldridge acted promptly, but when his sleuths got to the alleged gambling places there was no evidence secured to convict. there was no evidence secured to convict

Mrs. Roosevelt at Farmington.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 10 .- Mrs. Roose valt, wife of the President, a woman guest and three of the Roosevelt children came over this afternoon from Oyster Bay in the Sylph and then went in a carriage to the railroad station. They went to Farmington, Conn., to the home of Commander W. I. Cowles, for a visit. It was understood that the party will return here to-morrow and go back to Oyster Bay on the Sylph. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who has been in Madison for a vacation with a schoolboy friend, will join his mother here to-morrow and return to Oyster Bay. return to Oyster Bay.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO OVER ROCK BALLAST. "The Pennsylvania Special" gives the passenger quick transfer from New York to Chicago between miness hours over a dustices roadbed.—Ass.

HUGHES AND M'KEEN CHOSEN.

CHOATE MAY AID AS ADVISER TO ARMSTRONG COMMITTEE.

The Ex-Ambassador First Asked to Serve as Active Counsel-Date for First Hearing Not Set-Hughes to Be Away Until Sept. 10-McKeen Accepts.

The joint legislative committee appointed o investigate insurance conditions in this State has chosen as its counsel Charles E. Hughes and James McKeen. These two men will act jointly in conducting the investigation, but there will probably be other counsel who will serve in an advisory capacity.

Efforts are being made to retain Joseph

H. Choate in this capacity, and it was an-

nounced authoritatively last night that the

committee felt encouraged in its endeavors. The announcement was made late last night by Senator Armstrong, chairman of the committee, after the committee had held a three hours session at the Murray Hill Hotel. Mr. McKeen was notified at once of his appointment. He was stopping at the Hamilton Club in Brooklyn and hurried over to meet the committee. A cable despatch was sent to Mr. Hughes, who is on a bicycle tour in Austria. It was said that there were one or two little things that had to be arranged with Mr. Hughes before he would actually accept the retainer, but that the committee felt certain that he would

"Mr. McKeen." said Senator Armstrong, is able, honest and has a character for independence. He has been identified with various reform movements."

Mr. Hughes, Chairman Armstrong said, was too well known as a professional man through his success in the gas investigation to need any comment. He believed that the appointments were excellent and that the inquiry would be pushed to a successful conclusion in fine shape. It would, he said, probably be at least ten days or two weeks before the actual taking of the testimony could begin, as the lawyers will have to familiarize themselves thoroughly with all the reports that have come out in the Equitable scandal as well as with life insurance methods generally. The members of the joint committee will, however, continue their efforts to arrange plans for the investigation in detail. Mr. Hughes, it was said last night, will probably not be back in this country until Sept. 10. Up to that time Mr. McKeen will have charge of the committee's affairs.

It was learned last night that the committee had tried to get Mr. Choate to be active counsel, but that he refused to consider this offer.

Mr. McKeen is a practising lawver of Brooklyn. He is president of the Brooklyn League and was a member of the recent committee of nine which investigated police conditions in this city. He was Assistant Corporation Counsel under Mayor Low and ran on the Republican-Fusion ticket two years ago for the Supreme Court bench, but was defeated.

Before its night session the committee's time yesterday was largely taken up by the six insurance commissioners from outside States who have come to make an in vestigation of several of the New York State companies. The commissioners have come to this State because they "fear that politics entered into the New York State department's investigation of the Equitable. This statement was made by one of the commissioners:

All his colleagues, he declared, have the highest regard for Supt. Hendricks personally, and while they do not express the belief that politics has been played in the Hawkins of 1 Broadway, was loaded with | Equitable investigation, still there is, this man declared, fear that some such has happened. It was not, he said, so much the choice of the commissioners as it was a demand on the part of the policyholders for first hand knowledge.

The outside commissioners—Zeno M.

Host of Wisconsin, T. D. O'Brien of Minnesota, Henry R. Prewitt of Kentucky, R. E. Folk of Tennessee, R. E. Forster of Louisiana and J. A. Pierce of Iowa-told the local investigating committee that they intended to investigate not only the Equtable, but the New York and Mutual Life and several other companies. It was pretty well understood between the commissioners and the committee before the conference was over that the two sets of investigators would pull together in their work.

The commissioners, it was suggested. would be of great service to the legislative investigators in being able to indicate trails that ought to be followed to subsidiary companies over which the insurance commissioners would have no jurisdiction, but which would be accessible to the State com-

A list of questions prepared by Commissioners Folk and Prewitt and submitted some time ago to all the insurance companies doing business in Kentucky and l'ennessee was presented to the committee, with the answers which had been received. These questions covered most of the general irregularities in life insurance management and methods that had been disclosed in the Equitable scandal. The committee was very much interested in the answers given by the officers of the New York companies, which were almost invariably of the right sort from the standpoint of proper insurance methods.

The answers were regarded by the committee of considerable value because they put on record the officers of the companies which they are to investigate.

The commissioners will visit the offices of several of the insurance companies today and will begin work at once on their

investigation. Each State represented will probably send a man from its Insurance Department and the work will be divided among them, a joint report being issued when the investigation is concluded. One or two of the commissioners will remain in the city all of the time to superintend the work.

three months for the commissioners to complete the task which they have outlined. The chief reason for the mistrust that politics may have crept into the New York State Insurance Department seemed to be that the disclosures concerning Senator Depew were overlooked in the State Super-

It is estimated that it will take at least

intendent's preliminary report and the failure to bring out the facts regarding Edward H. Harriman's relations with the

SETTING THE PACE.

When the New York Central Lines placed in service the Empire State Express in 1891, she "Exposition Fiyer" in 1898, followed nine years later by the 20th Century Limited, the wonderfully successful 30-hour train between New York and Chicago, they set the pace for the rallways of the world.

WIRELESS TO HAWAII. Station is Being Built on a Mountain Near

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.-The Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company is at work constructing a station on Mount Tamalpais, ten miles from this city, which will be connected with a station in the Hawaiian Islands by the wireless system.

Two thousand miles is a long distance to cover, and powerful batteries will be equired. The managers believe, neverheless, that their project is feasible and that within a few months San Francisco will be communicating with the islanders without inconvenience or delay.

At the office of the company to-day W D. Valentine said: "We are not merely experimenting with wireless telegraphic communication with Honolulu, but we are going to make it a fact. Before many months the cable will be unnecessary.

TO SETTLE TARIFF DISPUTE. Ambassador Meyer Reaches an Agreement With Lamedorff on Sugar.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.-Ambassador Meyer after a fortnight's negotiation with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and M. Kokovtseff, Minister of Finance, has arrived at a satisfactory basis for solution of the Russo-American sugar tariff con-

The problem before Ambassador Meyer was to secure the revocation of the maximum duties upon American imports, imposed upon them in retaliation for the imposition of a countervalling duty by the United States upon Russian sugar.

MISS ANNA FITZHUGH MISSING. lanhattan Beach Hotel Hears That

Actress Was Hurt in Auto Mishap. Miss Anna Fitzhugh, who has been singing in vaudeville at the Manhattan Beach Theater this summer, didn't show up for the afternoon and evening performances vesterday, and Manager Robinson of the theater didn't know what to make of it.

Somebody called up the Manhattan Beach Hotel, where Miss Fitzhugh has been stopping, and said that she had been injured in an automobile accident. The man on the phone didn't give his name. Miss Fitzhugh hadn't appeared at the hotel ate last night.

TEAM LOST IN FERRY SLIP.

Boat Started Just as They Were Driving Aboard at Erie Station in Jersey City. Just as Matthew Murray was driving a eam of horses harnessed to a truck loaded with chocolate over the bridge at the Erie ferry in Jersey City yesterday afternoon o board the ferryboat Goshen of the Chambers street line the boat went out and the rig went overboard.

Murray jumped and did not get wet. The horses were drowned and the chocolate got watersoaked. The slip was out of commission while the horses and wagon were being raised.

ARSENIC WITH EVERY DRINK. New Orleans Saloons Supply Pills to Ward Of Yellow Feyer.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10 .- The suggestion by several doctors that arsenization prevents yellow fever resulted in a demand for an arsenic preparation which very soon exhausted the supply. Two or three chemical firms have been working night and day turning out arsenic pills. Several of the saloons, notably that in the St. Charles Hotel, give an arsenio pill with each drink.

COLLECTOR ROGERS OUSTED. President Asked the Head of the Richmond Official.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10.-Collector of Internal Revenue Asa Rogers of this district has, at the request of President Roosevelt, forwarded his resignation to the department. The request came direct from the President and was in the form of a letter written by Secretary Loeb, which briefly notified Col. Rogers that he was

persona non grata. The resignation was at once forwarded. but efforts are being made by the collector's riends to keep him in office. It is said that the administration of Col. Rogers has lacked force and the President had his attention called to the matter. His successor will probably be M. T. Lowry, a Slemp Republican.

BOAT CAPSIZES, TWO DROWN. Man Who Can't Swim Drags Down Comrade Who Tries to Save Him.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 10.-Alexander Wilensky and Max Greene, each 18 years of age, were drowned this afternoon in the enterport neck of Northport harbor. The young men were members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association camp on the shore and were out in a boat. There was some sea on and this swamped the boat, and the two were thrown into the water. Wilensky could not swim, and Greene, who could, went to his aid. Wilensky ecame frightened and threw his arms about Greene and strangled him, both going down together. Their bodies were not recovered.

CYCLIST TOM BUTLER KILLED. 'Volo" Falled to Loop a Forty Foot Gap and Broke His Skull.

BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 10.-Thomas Butler, the bicyclist with Barnum & Bailey's show. who has been doing a loop-the-gap act died at Missoula to-night from injuries sustained at Helena yesterday. Butler failed to cover the forty foot gap and struck the platform, falling to the ground and fracturing his skull and sustaining internal njuries. He was known as "Volo" and his wife does the automobile "dip of death" act with the same show.

AMBASSADOR DURAND LAID UP. Field Injury.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.-Sir Morimer Durand, the British Ambassador, is confined to his summer residence, Deep Dene, Lenox, with an injured knee. The Ambassador, playing cricket on the Lenox field last summer, was struck by a swift ball just below the knee. At the time the hurt gave him little trouble, but several times since he has suffered much pain in the knee. It is hardly probable the Ambassador will play cricket again this year.

\$43.00 TO COLORADO AND RETURN Via Lehigh Valley R. R. Information at 355, 1236 Broadway, N. Y., 325 Fulton St., Brooklyn,—Ade.

JAPAN'S TERMS STAGGER WITTE

Fact That Sum of Indomnity Is Left Indefinite Only Ground for Hope.

ROOM FOR A COMPROMISE.

Czar to Bear Full Cost of War.

Document Defining the Victor's Conditions Is Surprisingly Brief and Is Consideration-Believed That Czar Is No Less Anxious for War to End Than Are His Plenipotentiaries - Rumons of a Russian Loan to Pay Indemnity. that might be regarded as humiliating.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 10 .- Japan's peace terms are at last known to the Russian

They are regarded by the Czar's plenipoentiaries as unnecessarily severe and humiliating, but there is still a lingering hope for a successful termination of the negotiations.

It is only a lingering hope; however; if one is to judge by the expressions of dismay that are being uttered to-night in the summer hotel annex where the Russians have their quarters.

They are depressed, decidedly depressed those among them who have seen or heard the conditions which Japan seeks to impose upon her enemy as the price of ending the

More astonishing to the Russians than any other thing in the statement of terms submitted by Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira was that the Japanese did not ask for any specific indemnity.

They do make it plain, however, that they expect to be compensated for the losses incurred by them in their conflict with Russia, which is interpreted to mean that the European belligerent is expected to pay in full for the enormous expenditures which Japan has made.

HOLDS OUT A CHANCE FOR COMPROMISM.

But the failure of the Japanese to insist upon the payment of a specific sum holds out a chance of compromise, and the feeling exists among some of the Russians

So the peace conference has not come to an end with the presentation of Japan's terms, as it was freely predicted it would by those who were inclined to be pessimistic. It had been declared by some who claimed

Japan would make that Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen would indignantly withdraw from the conference when Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira let it be known what their Government desired from Russia in return for an agreement to stop hostilities.

They did nothing of the kind; they acted as courteous gentlemen would act, publicly receiving the communication of the Japanese envoys with the request that an adjournment be taken until it could be examined.

Of course the request was granted at once by Japan's embassy, and it is probable that there will not be another meeting until Monday at least, this giving the Russian emissaries reasonable time to transmit the text of the Japanese communication and their own views upon its contents to the Government at St. Petersburg and to receive instructions from the Czar as to their future course.

JAPAN'S NOTE SURPRISINGLY BRIEF. The note submitted by the Japanese plenipotentiaries was surprisingly brief, and as its text or very full synopsis was cabled to the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg early this afternoon it is possible that the Emperor and his Ministers may have been made acquainted with the conditions of the

enemy before they retired for the night. Among the Russians the inclination is to furnish to the press the contents of the Japanese communication, but for the present no decision will be made in this connection. The hope was held out this evening, however, that the seal of secrecy imposed upon those in possession of this momentous document may be removed on

Courtesy to Japan and to the Emperor of Russia, it is declared, demands that the text of the Japanese conditions, shall not be disclosed, for the Japanese envoys have shown an unwillingness to let the world know the extent and character of their terms and the Czar may not be in possession of them until to-morrow. There is apparently a determined inten-

tion on the part of all those who know what has been proposed by Japan to guard Confined to His Room by an Old Cricket | the secret jealously until mutual agreement has been reached or proper permission given to take the public into the confidence of the two belligerent nations.

RUSSIA REALLY WANTS PEACE.

In spite of the gloomy outlook meen through Russian spectacles there is enough evidence at hand that has a collateral bearing on the present situation to justify at least the suspicion that the Czar's Government, whatever its instructions to its envoys at Portsmouth, is sincerely anxious to end the war and will show a disposition

an equal willingness to offer some con-

Information of a reliable character has reached here that the Russian Ministry of Finance is endeavoring to raise a loan of \$500,000,000, and while a natural inference

would be that this amount is desired to continue the war, the contrary is to be supposed from the statement with which this news is coupled—that among European bankers who have been approached on the subject the impression prevails that the money is to be used in the payment of an indemnity to Japan.

It may or may not be significant in this connection that after the Russian envoys had received the terms of Japan they sent messages to the Rothschilds and to a banking house in Antwerp. This piece Though the Mikado Wants the of intelligence is given for what it is worth and with no attempt to explain its meaning.

GLOOMY FEELING ONLY DEEPENED.

It is worthy of note that the pessimism existing among the Russian emissaries since the Japanese terms were presented is merely a deepening of a gloomy feeling that prevailed before the conditions of the Cabled to St. Petersburg for Ministerial Tokio Government were known. This pessimism proceeded from the belief that the imperial authorities at St. Petersburg would not consent to sanction any agreement that imposed upon Russia conditions

> The envoys felt, that they would be able to negotiate a treaty that would be fairly satisfactory to themselves if they were lefa free and untrammelled in the conduct of the exchanges, but they doubted the existence of a similar feeling at St. Petersburg. It may be, however, that the Czar and his ministers do not differ so radically from their peace enouge in this connection as some of those who are attached to the Russian mission at Portsmouth seem to think.

Too much importance has perhaps been attached by the Russian plenipotentiaries and their subordinates to the advices received from St. Petersburg in regard to the state of feeling among the influential classes there. They have unquestionably been deeply impressed with the trend of sentiment in favor of a continuance of fighting if Japan sought to impose humiliating terms upon Russia. REALIZE THAT FURTHER FIGHTING IS USELESS

Generally speaking, the personnel of the nission now engaged in the conduct of negotiations in this new world town is heartily favor of bringing about an agreement It is realized by these men that a prolongaiton of hostilities is useless and since their arrival here they have found reason to hope for a happy termination of the work which has brought them so far from home. Left to themselves, remote from a tele

graph cable office, assured that they were free to draw a treaty with the Japanese without constant instructions and conflicting commands from across the sea, they would unquestionably come to a fairly good understanding with the envoys of here that the conditions admit of discus- the Mikado, provided only the latter were willing to meet them half way.

But when the Russian plenipotentiaries,

after becoming convinced of the sincerity and good faith of their competitors in this great game of nations, are suddenly confronted by the knowledge that the feeling in their country is opposed to making the substantial concessions which they are convinced must be made to bring about an to have an inkling of the demands which ending of a bloody, disastrous conflict; they naturally find their rosy views of the outcome overshadowed by black clouds that portend trouble.

RUSSIANS MORE VOLATILE THAN FRENCH-MEN.

The Russians more resemble the supposedly typical Frenchman than the French themselves." said one competent European observer, and from the example furnished the Russian character by the men sent to Portsmouth to represent the Czar the point appears to be well taken. One day the Russian mission is buoyant with hope, the next it is down in the dumps, teetering between pessimism and optimism.

The dominant note is pessimistic, but it is tempered by a feeling that in the end the peace negotiation will be successful if not entirely satisfactory from a Russian point of view if the envoys are allowed to take their own course.

Mr. Witte, although he has given the impression that Russia will never consent to pay an indemnity, would doubtless find means of overcoming that seemingly insuperable obstacle if he were left to his own resources in his communications with the Japanese envoys. WAY OPENED FOR A COMPROMISE.

The most hopeful note in all this depression that exists to-night is found in he failure of the Japanese to demand a specific amount of money as an indemnity. In this the opportunity for compromise is offered, and it fits in nicely with the Russian suggestion that a transfer to Japan of all rights in the Russo-Chinese Railway might be made the means for securing a reduction in the sum which Japan will ultimately demand. This suggestion is

born of the Russian hope that an indemnity

of an indirect character will be accepted by

the victor in lieu of cold, hard and pride lowering cash. Should the negotiations be continued to the point where discussion of the indemnity feature is possible the Russians will propose it is declared, that a cash value be placed upon the railroad property of Russia within the theater of warfare, Siberia not included, and the amount deducted from the total indemnity with which Japan will be satisfled in consideration of a transfer by Russia to Japan of all rights in these railways.

OPENED ALMOST INFORMALLY. To-day's session of the plenipotentiaries was exceedingly brief. The agreed upon hour for the meeting was 9:30 o'clock, but all the envoys and their secretaries were late reaching the conference hall in the Portsmouth navy yard, whither they were taken in automobiles and brakes by the roundabout route which the State Department's representative selected. There was little if any formality in assembling, the envoys and their secretaries taking their places without ceremony at the big rectangular table in the center of the conference room, two envoys and three secretaries on

each side. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira were attended by Messrs. Sato, Adatci and Otcihai and Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen by Messrs Plancen, Nebakoff and Korostovitch.

to come to terms if the Japanese manifest Mr. Witte to begin the proceedings, as had been predicted, with a speech setting forth the reasons which produced the war they were agreeably disappointed, for he did

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1908. Cloudy to-day; to-morrow showers;light to fresh south winds.

> nothing of the sort. The first business was the formal exchange of credentials, and this was disposed of in a prefunctory manner, each side having assured the other last evening that full powers to negotiate were conferred by the respective letters of credence.

WIFTE STANDS FOR PUBLICITY. There was also some discussion about giving to the press a brief statement of what had taken place at the sessions of the envoys. Mr. Witte suggested that this practise be adopted and ultimately gained

his point, although Baren Komura and Mr. Takahira were at first disposed to object. These comparatively minor matters out of the way, Baron Komura explained that the terms upon which Japan would be willing to conclude a peace had been reduoed to writing; and he was prepared

to present them. He spoke in Japanese; and his remarks were translated into French by Mr. Adachi

one of the Japanese secretaries. Mr. Witte, responding for himself and his colleague, Baron Rosen, used the Russian tongue, and Mr. Nebakoff served as interpreter, repeating Mr. Witte's remarks in English, with which Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira are more familiar than with any other language except their

Mr. Witte courteously expressed a willinguess to receive the Japanes terms. He said that he and Baron Rosen desired time to examine them and suggested an adjournment, promising to return an answer as soon as possible.

Baron Komura suggested that the Japanese peace conditions be discussed article by article, but to this the Russian envoys objected, saying they preferred to submit general response in writing.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries then agreed to Mr. Witte's request for an adjournment; with the understanding that the next meeting should be held whenever the Russian envoys were prepared to submit their answer.

IN CONFERENCE SIX HOURS. Although the session ended at noon it

was six hours later before Mr. Witte, Baron Rosen and their assistants left the navy vard for the Hotel Wentworth.

Immediately after the adjournment Secretary Korostovitz was sent off post haste in an automobile to get the remaining members of the Russian Mission, and he made the six mile trip to the Hotel Wentworth at a clipping rate. Here another automobile was secured and the two ther started off for the navy yard. Mr. Korostovitz took with him Mr. Martens and Prince Kodaschaff, delegates of the Foreign Office; Gen. Emeloff, military adviser; Mr. Chipoff of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister at Pekin, and Mr. Rojestvensky, Secretary of the Pekin Legation.

When Mr. Korostovitz had delivered his passengers he was almost immediately sent off to the Wentworth again to get

some documents. The two Russian envoys and those who had been summoned from the Wentworth made a careful examination of the terms submitted by the Japanese. Baron Komura had handed copies in both French and English to Mr. Witte and these were carefully

RUSSIANS KEENLY DISAPPOINTED.

When the severity of the peace conditions became known to the interested Russians there were many expressions of disappointment and concern over their drastic character. Without any delay a synopsis of the Japanese note was made and translated into the Russian cipher. When completed the despate

the Russian Foreign Office. Mr. Witte, Baron Rosen and their subordinates got back to the Wentworth about 6:15 o'clock this evening and immediately retired to their rooms. All of them were very blue and disconsolate and declined enter into any discussion of the con-

ditions which Japan had proposed. The representatives of two of the largest banking houses in Wall street appeared at the hotel to-day and settled themselves. Their presence excited much comment. It is possible that their firms wanted to keep in close touch with the trend of affairs here for market purposes, but there has been some talk that the matter of loans to the two Governments might be at the bottom of their visit.

RUSSIANS ENVIOUS OF WITTE His Reception in America Exasperates High Official Circles.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.-The Russians are puzzled and amused at the extraordinary warmth of the Witte reception in America. Witte throughout his life, they say, has shown remarkable facility for winning a great reputation abroad. His critics insinuate that he has always played to the gallery.

There is, they say, systematically a ten-dency abroad to regard Witte as the greatest of Russians. Curiously, this has had the effect of making him rather suspected at home. Russians never are given to hero worship. Therefore the reported American feeling is incomprehensible. The critics ask if Americans are so easily pleased by a foreigner's smooth words of condescension If popularity can be won so easily in the United States, they say, the American pretensions of democracy are far from genuine.

The demeanor of the Japanese envoys, which is represented to have given popular offense by its coldness, is precisely what in Russia would have won universal respect. The American reception of Witte greatly exasperates high official circles, where he

is intensely unpopular, and this is an effect which will not be regretted in America. Nevertheless, one hears rather contemptuous allusions in St. Petersburg to American gullibility.

t. London, Aug. 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says that Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, on the occasion his weekly reception, informed Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador, that the Czar and himself were gratified by the warm reception accorded Mr. Witte in the United States. Whatever might be the result of the conference the Emperor would always regard the cordiality shown Mr. Witte as a token of the continued close relations be-

tween the two countries. AN INFORMAL ARMISTICE.

Belligerents Reported to Have Accepted Peace as Certain to Come.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 10.-A news agency despatch from Kochiaten, Manchuria, dated Aug. 7, says that an unofficial armistice If any among the Japanese expected